The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—It is a matter of dispute whether a question of *sub judice* also arises. The F.I.R. has been sent and let us not go into the question of law and discuss all these points. That is unnecessary for the purpose of this case. It is also clear that the occurrence took place on the 16th instant. The information must be available to the Hon'ble Members prior to the date of notice. I do not want to stand on technicalities. I think it is a wise course for us to drop the matter. The matter need not be pressed for a vote and all that. It is hardly necessary.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—As regards the question of *sub judice* I think my friend is right when he says that it cannot be called *sub judice.* Unless the matter goes into the Court it cannot be called *sub judice.* Supposing we put in the plea of *sub judice* for matters like these. Then the members will be under a handicap to discuss important matters on the floor of this House, particularly the things happening in Chitaldrug about which no one feels happy. So far as this matter is concerned, I do not think that the Hon'ble Minister is right in saying that the matter is *sub judice.* This raises a very important issue and I feel that the members of this House have got a right to discuss this and throw some light on the matter.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—We will take the opinion of the House.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug District—General).—I would like to make an appeal to the mover of this motion as one coming from the very district in which this incident has taken place. This incident is a very important one and this House is seriously concerned over it. This is not a strange incident. This is one of the several chains of incidents that have been happening. Government are aware of the situation and they have already taken up the investigation of the matter. Any discussion on this matter in this House will seriously prejudice the investigation and I appeal to the Hon'ble mover of the motion not to press the motion.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Chitaldrug District—General).—I would like to add one word more. Coming as I do from the same taluk in which the unfortunate incident has happened, I am thoroughly convinced that so far as the Government are concerned, they have left no stone unturned to meet the situation. I am also thoroughly satisfied that any discussion at this stage on the floor of the House would jeopardise rather than help the case being investigated. There may be another opportunity available which may be taken up for discussion. Further, I am also of the opinion that this incident happened much earlier and it is hard to believe that it came to the notice of the Hon'ble Member only yesterday. Even on that account it would not be proper to discuss the matter now by way of an adjournment motion. I would therefore associate myself with the Hon'ble Member Sri Govinda Reddy and request the Hon'ble mover of the motion not to press the motion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—What does the mover propose to do with his adjournment motion?

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—In view of the delicacy of the situation and also the feeling that the merits of the case will be prejudiced by discussing it on the floor of the House, I do not like to proceed with the motion. I would also request the Hon'ble Home Minister to give us some news about the progress of the investigation during the course of the session.

General Discussion on the Budget.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER (Sri L. H. Thimma Boi).—General discussion on the Budget will now be continued.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚನ್ನಬೈರೇಗೌಡರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಳೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಸಾಲದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿವಸ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

*__Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MOHAMED IMAM__ (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim)—Mr. Speaker, I thank you much for allowing me to make a few

observations on the Budget. Sir, the Budget that is presented to us is voluminous. It is also complicated and requires careful study. I must confess that I have not been able to devote full attention and in the course of discussion I may give expression to views which may not be based on facts. They have become all the more complicated on account of the new classifications that have been adopted. Till now we were used to certain nomenclatures and certain classifications. Suddenly these new methods of classification have caused some confusion.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug District—General).—Sir, there is so much noise outside that we cannot follow the proceedings here.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—In this connection I may state that in places like New Delhi, except the members of the Assembly, nobody else is admitted. But here I must say that the members of the Legislature are surrounded on all sides. I think the location of this canteen is a big nuisance to the members. I appeal to you and through you to the Government that this canteen arrangement must be made far away from this place of meeting and the sovereignty of the House maintained.

This new mode of presentation of the Budget has caused some confusion, specially the nomenclature adopted. I must also say that the system adopted now is in no way an improvement over the old one. The old system of classification was very simple. It conveyed greater information and we were able to readily grasp the facts. But here some of the terms and nomenclatures adopted are alarming; specially irrigation, navigation and embankment, etc., look strange. These are further subdivided into works for which accounts are maintained and works for which accounts are not maintained, etc. There are too many classifications and in place of simple terminologies, very big words are used and this has added to the confusion. Instead of the word 'Sinking Fund' the terminology 'Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt' is used. I think all these things have caused a good deal of confusion.

Perhaps in course of time we may be accustomed to them. This time they have really handicapped us. The old classification in the Budget Memorandum conveyed us a good deal of information on the actual financial position. For example, the old Budget Memorandum gave us both revenue account and capital expenditure and the exact position of different funds including special reserve fund, the depreciation fund, etc. It gave us information about the current liabilities and assets and showed how the current liabilities exceeded the assets. Information was also given with regard to accounts for the preceding and succeeding years. But the present Budget Memorandum contains very meager information in respect of all those items. For example it does not disclose the exact position of the various funds like the famine fund, the irrigation fund, etc. It does not disclose actual information regarding ways and means.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA (Home Minister).—It has been explained in the Budget Memorandum.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—We were having different heads. But now the whole thing is jumbled up. We cannot understand it and actually apply our mind to it. I feel that the old Budget Memorandum used to give us very good information.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries).—We will suggest to them improvements if the Hon'ble Member has got any.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Conditions in Madras and some other places are different. They have got to deal with navigation, with fisheries, salt, which we have not got here. There is no necessity for Mysore to deal with navigation.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—When we extend ourselves to the west coast we may have to deal with navigation.

Rajamanthrapravina H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA (Hassan District-General).— You are not likely to extend.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The Hon'ble Chief Minister's address to the Representative Assembly in 1948 discloses that Government are pursuing vigorously towards obtaining Bhatkal harbour. There were negotiations and we do not know what has happened to them. The question might have gone to cold storage. For some time they were very particular about it. There were discussions whether it should be Malpe or Bhatkal. If it has failed it is not the fault of the Hon'ble Minister but of the Centre. Bhatkal geographically belongs to us. If that is so I have no objection for the retention of the word 'navigation'. I hope that will be the precursor or the forerunner of getting a seaport which is absolutely necessary and that it will be pursued. Let not the Government keep quiet.

After democracy was introduced, this is the fourth time I am speaking on the Budget. I have spoken previously on every occasion and expressed frankly and offered criticisms also. I told the Government on those occasions that they must proceed cautiously. I said that the present democratic Government was anxious to do good to the people and that they must not be indiscreet in spending money, that they must improve the resources and keep their expenditure within their resources; otherwise, their enthusiasm would be short-lived and after some time they would be handicapped and deprived of the opportunity to do good to the people. And I also said that there would be no financial stability. I repeat the same, as one interested in the Government and administration. Please adjust the Budget and set right the financial position. Otherwise, the whole financial structure will be at stake. Not only I give expression to this; a similar view was expressed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in his Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly, Dasara Session, in 1948.

"The over-all present financial position and the future prospects, however, require careful watching, and expenditure in several directions will have to be scrutinised carefully before incurring the same. The policy of prohibition for the implementation of which Government is pledged, will ultimately mean a reduction in revenue to the extent of about 2 crores. The revision of the salaries of Government servants in the light of the Pay Revision Committee's report and the retrospective effect that has to be given thereto from 1st January 1947 will also involve the Government in considerable expenditure. The Land Revenue Policy Committee which has been constituted to make a thorough and comprehensive examination of the land revenue system will forward its report, it is hoped, before the budget for the next year is formulated. If anything, we may have to look forward to a reduction of revenue in the sphere of land revenue as well. It is no doubt true that we have decided upon levying sales tax from the current year. But the realisation from that tax will be hardly sufficient to fill the gap. Other additional sources of income, therefore, will have to be tapped, or in the alternative, a balance between available revenue and expenditure has to be struck with a view to maintain our financial structure on a sound basis."

This was the sentiment expressed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the year 1948. Government did realise their responsibility. They did realise that there was absolute need to balance the available revenue and expenditure and the balance struck. But I only regret that the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister then were not followed in the subsequent years. The financial position in respect of this year has deteriorated. Let me give you a comparative statement of the financial position during previous years.

In the year 1943-44, it was a surplus Budget and the surplus was Rs. 288 lakhs and the contribution to funds was Rs. 322 lakhs; in the year 1944-45 the surplus was Rs. 285 lakhs and the contribution to the funds was Rs. 339 lakhs; in the year 1945-46 the surplus was Rs. 179·38 lakhs and the contribution to funds was Rs. 235 lakhs; (The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa.—War years) in the year 1946-47 the surplus was Rs. 100 lakhs and the contribution to funds was Rs. 160 lakhs. Then come the democratic years and deficit budgets. In the years 1947-48 the deficit was Rs. 56 lakhs and expenditure met from the revenue was Rs. 96 lakhs and contribution to funds was Rs. 40 lakhs; in the year 1948-49 the deficit was Rs. 258 lakhs and the contribution to funds was Rs. 15 lakhs and the expenditure met from the revenue was Rs. 272 lakhs.

In the year 1949-50 the deficit was 181 lakhs, contribution to funds 5 lakhs and expenditure from funds was 176 lakhs. In 50-51 the Budget was minus 51 lakhs and expenditure met from funds was 57 lakhs. Last year's Budget the provision made was 80 lakhs but according to the new Budget it is shown as 37 lakhs. But the revised is not shown. I request the Finance Minister to enlighten us. So much with this deficit. I do not quarrel why they have spent so much money. But my quarrel is that the budget is becoming deficit. We can tolerate a deficit budget for one year or two years. But if it becomes continued, it will sap the country. I must say that the Government have not taken serious steps to wipe off this deficit. Till now we have spent about 8 crores from funds to meet the normal expenditure. So, Sir, I say that in spite of humble representation to take drastic steps, Government have not taken the necessary steps to wipe off the deficit. They must take drastic and immediate measures. This year they have shown a deficit of 37 lakhs. It comes to 55 lakhs as provided now. But at the close of the year, I do not know what the deficit would be. Taking this year's normal expenditure and normal revenue I must point out one or two facts to the Finance Minister.

Sir, it is a well known principle, while framing a budget, to ascertain the ordinary normal expenditure and the normal revenue. While taking the revenue, it must be a permanent source of revenue and it should not come from the source of a capital nature such as borrowed fund or grant. That must be taken to other accounts. Here, for example, Grant-in-aid from Government of India 345 lakhs and subvention from Government of India 50 lakhs, are taken and I am doubtful if these can be included in the normal revenue income.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Three hundred and forty-five lakhs is the revenue gap.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I shall read a quotation "For revenue all receipts which are in the nature of capital such as sales of public property, interest on reserves accumulated out of previous years' revenue......" So, only permanent source of revenue must be taken into account for framing the budget.

Of course this 345 lakhs corresponds to our previous revenue. I have no serious objection for that. But the term used is 'Grant-in-aid' from the Central Government. My contention is, we are entitled to it as a matter of right. You must put it as 'Contribution from the Government of India' or something like that. When you put it as "Grant-in-aid" it creates a lot of confusion. We may say, it may be granted this year and they may not grant it next year. If it is an assured source of revenue, let it be included, but if it is of a temporary nature, let us not include it in the budget. The Central Government have promised this for 10 years. We can be sure of this for 10 years. But I want a different nomenclature to be given for this.

Then, for the first time the Grow-More-Food has been included in the budget. In the previous years, it was included under Agriculture or somewhere else. The subvention is not a permanent source of revenue and it ought not to have been included under normal revenue.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Grant-in-aid contribution and subventions are given to all States from the Centre every year, and it must go into the Budget.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I have no objection if they go to the capital expenditure, but going to the normal revenue, I think, is not correct.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—It goes into normal revenue expenditure and whatever goes into normal revenue expenditure, the corresponding receipts must go under normal receipts also.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—My only objection is, to frame a budget, receipts must be from permanent sources of revenue. Supposing on the basis of this we form our expenditure .. ..

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—They are to be expended against earmarked items between the State Government and the Central Government. There is an agreement drawn up that for the purpose of Grow More Food, the Government of India is going to give such and such subvention, and we have got to send up the scheme. So, it is against these items of work that that money has got to be expended. If we do not get that subvention, then we do not have these items. We will go for the normal items. These are the items which are not normal but for the purpose of development, Grow More Food schemes, etc.................,

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I would submit to the Finance Minister to have this under a separate heading, so that it will give an indication that when this amount goes, the corresponding items will also go.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That we shall see if vou want.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The budget now shows a deficit which is not so much as it was in the previous year. But still the deficit is to the extent of 55 lakhs. The deficit will have a great reaction on the country. I may point out from the previous speeches I have made that the Mysore Government as well as the Central Government will have to resort to fresh items of taxation. If so, the people will be burdened with more and more taxes, both direct and indirect. I shall point out that this has been amply borne out to be a fact. As the result of the deficit not only the Central Government will have to go in for fresh taxation but also this Government. We have to face a number of indirect taxation proposals. Now, practically, I must say that people in the State are subject to taxation from three sources. First of all by the Central Government, secondly by our own Government and thirdly by the local bodies and between these the position of the people has become very precarious. When this Government came into power, people least expected that there would be any fresh item of taxation; they expected that they would get substantial relief. The Chief Minister, in the year 1948, went to the extent of promising that there would be a reduction in the land revenue also. But, on the other hand, a number of taxes have been levied till now. For example, the indirect tax on motor spirit, taxes on cloth, enhanced taxes on matches, sugar, tobacco.........

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—What have we now to do with all that?

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It was done by you; tax on motor spirit : it was 0-4-0, per gallon and you have raised it.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA (Bangalore District—General).—You are a co-sharer.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—There has already been the enhancement of motor vehicle tax from Rs. 28 to 42, sales-tax, entertainment tax, surcharge on electricity, enhancement of income-tax, increase in railway fare, cess on sugarcane and duty on cloth, etc., etc. Now four more indirect taxes we have to face, *i.e.*, enhancement of tax on lorries, and buses, health tax, registration tax, and cinema tax.

So much so, Sir, the people are burdened with a number of indirect taxes. Taxes are of two kinds, direct and indirect. If you ask me, I would always prefer direct taxes for the obvious reason that direct taxes hit only those who can afford to be hit. They affect only a few. But these indirect taxes affect the poor, they affect every man who cannot pay and what is more they prove a regular nuisance and the number of all these taxes grouped together are much more troublesome and harmful to the people than a single direct tax. That is why I prefer direct tax to an indirect tax. We are reminded of these indirect taxes whether we are in a cinema, or in a hotel or in a bus.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—Does the Hon'ble Member know that indirect taxes are a feature of the present day budgets all over?

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes, indirect taxes must be welcomed when they concern somebody's health and welfare. For example alcohol. Tax must be levied as alcohol affects the health of

the people. Not so in the case of a cinema.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—Articles of luxury!

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Is travelling in bus an article of luxury? It is a necessity. I wish there is some limit for this. Government should not imagine that simply because they are levying indirect taxes it will not be very burdensome. On the other hand indirect taxation will have a cumulative effect and the burden will be much more than direct taxation.

Sir, again this year the Government propose to levy more taxes. As soon as we recovered from the taxation proposals of the Government of India over which we have no control, I was thinking whether we would be spared from local taxes this time at least. But look at this. Tax on buses and lorries. How many times have we increased taxes in this way? Road taxes have been increased from time to time. And after all it must be realised that it is not going to hit the bus-owner. The bus-owner or the lorry owner will pass it on to the common consumer and the consumer must in turn pass it on on his wife and children; that is the position. The standard of living of the common man and his capacity to bear the burden of tax must be taken into consideration in all these proposals. In fact sir, an economist told me— subject to correction—if we analyse the taxes which the average Indian in India pays, right from the village panchayet to the customs duties, he is the highest and heavily taxed individual in the world taking into consideration the corresponding advantages he gets in return and his economic condition. You can thus understand the plight of of the common people. Sir, perhaps the effect of this increased taxation will be more and more of inflation; and it helps not the common man but the unscrupulous black-marketeers and the merchants. I will give one example. The Government of India recently enhanced the duty on cigarettes and tobacco. Who are the people that were benefited? The merchants and dealers who had held huge stocks of tobacco and other goods. Many of them held huge stocks and they were all amply benefited. Secondly, if the tax is raised to the extent of even one pie, these merchants will take advantage of it and charges double that. Smoking has become very costly, snuffing has become very costly and even the general living has become very costly and I am afraid that the Government have not taken all aspects of the economic condition and the standard of living of the common man in making these budget proposals.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member has already taken about half-an-hour.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I did not note the time, Sir. I am finishing my remarks soon. I am expressing my views very frankly.

Now the question is, how are you going to improve the resources? How are you going to make up the deficit? The Finance Minister I hope will listen to me. I say it is not yet late. Time has come to take drastic measures and if we all pull together and make a combined effort, it is quite possible. I am of the opinion that as yet the Government have not taken advantage of all items in which they could improve their finance. For example, Road transport. I think when I speak on this subject, the Hon'ble Revenue Minister will stand to attention. I think I can say that I am the originator of this Road Transport System. But the way in which these present buses are run is simply abhorring. What is the revenue we get from the Road Transport system? We get a revenue of Rs. 32,48,000 and we spend Rs. 32,39,000 with ·09 lakhs net income. I would advise the abolition of this system. I know Sir, and I have seen how this Road transport system works in Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble Sri H. SIDDAIYA (Minister for Revenue and Excise).—See next year's income.

Rajamantrapravina Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA—You have to renew your buses next year.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I feel very sorry for this state of affairs. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been

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invested. The managment is hopeless. They were very anxious to purchase the buses and put them on the road. The recommendations I made are quite different and they are not followed. I recommended the monopoly of roads. Let the Government do it even now. And about supervision, I recommended quite a different thing. Government have not adopted the recommendation. I recommended having first-class workshops, necessary lubrications, and outposts. They are not adopted. The result is that buses were purchased at very high prices are put on the road, but there is nobody to look after them. Once I purposely went by road from here to Chitaldrug. No single individual checked the receipts. I know the management is very bad. The arrangement made for lubrication and maintenance is very bad. And now the buses are tottering. All the vehicles are in a very bad condition and you cannot expect them to work efficiently. I can give one more instance which occurred recently on the 15th instant. I was at Chitaldrug on the 15th. On the 16th I was assailed by 2 or 3 persons:—

"ಏನು ನೀನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಈ ಬಸ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ಸು, ನೆನ್ನೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಿಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಎಂಟು ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ತಲಪಿದ್ದೇವೆ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

The transport system is bad. The whole management, its upkeep and everything is bad. I must say it is very humiliating for me to find such a state of affiairs. I am not for parting with the buses simply because they were mismanaged till now. I am for introducing only necessary changes. Let the Hon'ble Home Minister visit Hyderabad and Travancore and see things for himself. They were getting very handsome income; after making provision for investment and depreciation, they were getting up to 20 per cent, if my information is correct. Here there is no provision for investment and depreciation.

The Hon'ble Sri H. SIDDAIYA.—I am so sorry the Hon'ble Member has not read it. He may find Rs. 6,60,000 towards the depreciation fund.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Please turn to page 60 of the Explanatory Memorandum. "The gross receipts and working expenses including depreciation of the Road Transport Department are shown here."

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—"The gross receipts and working expenses including depreciation of the Road Transport Department are shown here. The decrease in net receipt in the revised is due to fall under passenger receipts. In the Budget increased collections are anticipated in passenger receipts."

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The depreciation amount is included in the working expenses.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I do not know what percentage it works out to. Depreciation is to be practically very high, because no bus would last for more than five or six years.

The Hon'ble Sri H. SIDDAIYA.—What should be the percentage, may I know?

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I do not know; but anyhow compared to other concerns, the depreciation is to be very high so that when the bus is out of order you must be immediately in a position to purchase a new bus.

The Hon'ble Sri H. SIDDAIYA.—During the first year it was 20 per cent; subsequently it was raised to 25 per cent.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is stated: "The decrease in net receipts is due to fall under passenger receipts." Who is responsible for this? You yourselves are responsible for this for the simple reason that you have taken the monopoly. I say that at least where the roads are parallel to railway lines, the monopoly must be vested in the Government. That is the case in Hyderabad and Travancore. Where there is a short circuit road or a parallel road, no bus should be run by private people. Why did you not do it in our State? Of late I see that a series of new bus permits have been granted. I think a number of buses are plying. So you have not taken particular care on your own part. It is your own fault. Even now please go through my report.

Take the entire monopoly on some roads. Do not allow any other bus to run on those roads and have effective supervision. I would suggest that you might adopt what is done in Hyderabad. There the whole thing was under the supervision of a Committee of high officers *viz.* the General Manager of Railways, the President of the Executive Council and some body else. They formed a Committee and they were the highest authority for according sanction and it worked very well. If it is directly under the Government you cannot bestow direct attention on the running of buses. You please consider therefore that aspect, as to who must will be the agency to supervise the buses.

About retrenehments, I said it is possible to make retrenchment in many departments. I would first of all invite the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to save all expenditure connected with experiments or idealogies. Specially I would tell this to my Hon'ble friend Sri Mariappa alluding to the 'Grow More Food' Campaign. Every year you have been spending crores and crores of rupees. Along with this, the budget of the Agricultural Department has gone from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs and all this, I would say, on experiments and idealogies; and in spite of our best efforts and the best efforts of the Hon'ble Minister we have failed to grow more food during these three years. All the money spent has not brought us any extra quantity of foodgrains. For example, one year they spent Rs. 30 lakhs on experiments.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Not at all on experiments. On irrigation works.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—For example, you allotted Rs. 10 lakhs for payment to the seed growers.

The Hon'ble Sri T MARIAPPA.—Except ten per cent, the entire amount is recoverable.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—For example, in 1948–49, the provision made in the Agricultural Department was Rs. 50 lakhs. It includes Rs. 30 lakhs for demonstration and experiments; Rs. 10 lakhs is the value of the seeds given to Agricultural Farm. , . . .

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—But it is recoverable. We sell it to the people and recover the money, except ten per cent. It is shown under 'Advance or Recovery'.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The demonstration and experiments are all right when we are financially sound. But we cannot afford to spend for these when we are hard up for finance? So I would appeal to the Hon'ble Finance Ministerto exercise tight fist and necessary control. Let money be given for irrigation works and other essential things, but let not money be spent over experiments and even for subvention.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—With regard to some of the interpellations, answer has already been given. In fact there is very little unremunerative expenditure now. We have closed down almost all demonstration farms.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Thank you.

I find two other items. Rs. 15 lakhs loans to the landholders and other Notabilities and Rs. 61 lakhs as advances to the cultivators. I refer to the provision for 1951-52. I do not know why we should undertake this.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Please see page 161 of the Budget for details of these loans, etc. You need not be scared away by these nomenclatures.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not scared away by the headings. All I say is these huge allotments under the present circumstances are unnecessary. If you take the figures for 1950-51, it was 17 lakhs revised estimate. The Budget estimate was Rs. 6 lakhs. Now it is raised to Rs. 61 lakhs.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please see page 161. You will agree that that provision is very necessary.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I take your word. But what I would like to submit is, if there is room in such cases to bring down expenditure, please do so.

I have got one word to say about the Hydro-Electric works. In fairness to

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the Government I would say that they have done a good deal towards electrification. The Hon'ble Sri Bhashyam is not here. They have electrified many villages. I have got to make a request to the Minister in charge of E ectricity and that is that he must curtail further activities in that direction, because everything depends upon what loan they would be getting from the Government of India. What is more, I would like him to concentrate upon consolidating the existing resources before he thinks of such big concerns, for example, Jog. It has developed twice as much as Sivasamudram. The production has increased from 48000 to 78000 killowatts. So, normally speaking, since it is a bigger project, we do expect at least as much revenue as we are at present getting from Sivasamudram. I would therefore request the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity to concentrate on this and see how this available power is made the best use of for the advantage of the State. For the 11 crores, we must at least be able to get 10 per cent return. It is nearly three years since the generators were switched on and with the available power they must make headway. I was associated with it in its completion, and afterwards I have not visited that work. But you must consolidate the resources and see that all this power brings us the necessary revenue. But that is not yet being done and I do not know what are the difficulties. They must necessarily take action to consolidate it to get sufficient revenue from this.

Regarding Education, Rs. 308 lakhs has been provided. That also requires a good deal of consolidation. For example a number of Intermediate Colleges have been started and a number of Middle Schools have been provided. But now they have been handicapped for want of proper buildings, equipment and other facilities such as sufficient number of teachers, etc. I would therefore suggest that instead of further expansion, they must devote their attention towards consolidation and see that the existing institutions are based on sound lines.

Coming to capital works, they have provided Rs. 703 lakhs. Their continuance depends upon the grant from the Centre. They have promised to give Rs. 150 lakhs. But whether they would give that, remains to be seen.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—It is a further amount of Rs. 150 lakhs.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Our position is that for all our Capital Works we have to depend on the Centre. I am sorry that the reserve fund has completely vanished now.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA (Bangalore District—General).—It has not vanished. It has been transferred to some other head. Please see.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—During the year 1949-50 there was a special reserve fund of Rs. 13 lakhs. Subsequently during 1950-51 and 1951-52 this had completely disappeared. With myself and Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda as non-official Ministers, we had built up a sound reserve fund to the extent of 7½ to 8 crores. This has all disappeared now. The intention was that it should be made use of for capital works. Our only source of help is now from the Centre and I am not hopeful of getting this from the Centre. We must be able to stand on our own legs. Did we not carry on such huge and magnificient works like Jog, Sivasamudram, Lakkavalli, etc., from our own finances ? In addition we were also contributing some amount to the reserve fund from time to time.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member has five minutes more.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I shall finish it. But there is no time-limit for the Leader of the Opposition.

We must husband our resources and must stand on our own legs.

Of course there is a lot of scope for starting more industries. I am not a pessimist. I say that more and more industries should be started. The Hon'ble Member Sri Mascarenhas in his speech threw cold water on the starting of industries. The only thing required is money. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has given a big programme with regard to industries. But people are agitated by a statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister at

the Chamber of Commerce. He said at that time that Government were thinking of handing over all Government concerns to private people.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Do not misrepresent the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It may be with regard to some concerns. I am subject to correction. From the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister I see that a number of factories like the Soap Factory, the Electric Factory, the Porcelain Factory are to be expanded. I would like to know the views of the Government on this point.

With regard to allocation of public debt, I think it was Rs. 375 lakhs last year which was the share of the Mysore Government to the Centre. Till now it has not been settled. I feel that in fairness to it, half of our public debts must be taken over by the Centre. It is said that the Government are pursuing the matter. More than 50 per cent of our liabilities must be taken over by the Centre in view of a substantial portion of our assets having been taken over by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Such ideas are good.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Of course we have got liabilities to the extent of Rs. 16 crores. The Government of India have taken away from us railway assets and military assets, buildings, etc. They must share our liabilities also. Otherwise, let them give back our assets. At least Rs. 8 crores must be taken over by them. They must take all the liabilities on account of the attitude they have shown Rs. 16 crores is nothing for them. I know this is haunting the mind of the Hon'ble Finance Minister because the question of repayment arises in 1952-53. There is no use of fighting over apportionment. Since the Government of India have taken away revenues much more than Rs. 16 crores it is but right that they should take over from us all our public debts and leave us a clean slate to build up a first class financial structure.

I must be pardoned for having taken a good deal of time because from tomorrow I may not be taking part in the deliberations of this House. I propose going to Europe on the 31st instant, and this is my last speech. I hope the Hon'ble Members will excuse me if I am absent from tomorrow. I wish you all good luck.

Hon'ble MEMBERS.—We wish you god-speed and safe bon voyage.

Sri G. VEERAPPA (Chitaldrug District—General).—Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Budget, soon after the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition has spoken.

I was listening with rapt attention to the speech just now delivered by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition and I was very anxious to see whether he would offer any constructive criticisms. When the Hon'ble Member went on offering criticisms, with his rich experience in the Government as a Minister carrying on the administration for a few years, I expected very healthy criticisms from him.

When we heard the Address delivered by the Rajpramukh we came to know that our Budget would be a very sound one. Of course when the Budget proposals are before us, we need not doubt that our Budget is intrinsically sound. When we look into the assets and our commitments, our income and expenditure, we cannot say that this Budget is not at all a sound one. I am glad that even the Hon'ble Member Janab Mohamed Imam does not say so. Taking it for granted that a very good Budget has been placed before us, we have to congratulate the Government for keeping all these proposals and we have to analyse the main features of the Budget and see how far it has been satisfactory so far as the people of Mysore are concerned.

Firstly, after the advent of the popular Government, we have been seeing that they are spending enormous sums of money over nation building activities. In fact the very first thing the present Government did was to undertake major irrigation works and to allot sum of

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money every year to complete these big works.

With regard to Education it is admitted on all aspects that it is only the State of Mysore that is spending so large an amount from the exchequer for the advancement of education in the country. The very first thing we want is that people must get educated. The recent figures show that the number of educated people in the State, the literacy in the State, has increased. We are glad that our State has progressed so far as education is concerned. Whether we have to spend sums of money on University education or whether we must divert our attention to the elementary education, in regard to these matters there may be very strong differences of opinion. People may say that it is not the obligatory duty of the State to spend so much money for the University education. On that there may be a difference of opinion. But fundamentally there is no difference of opinion with regard to the State spending nearly one-third or less for educational purposes. We can agree with the Hon'ble Member Janab Mohamed Imam when he said that hereafter we may stop increasing the number of schools and colleges because there have been plenty of them. In every district headquarters we are having a college now. As he says we have to improve the qualitative nature of the institutions. It is a very sad affair that there are a good number of schools and colleges which have not got sufficient staff. For want of equipment and science laboratories so many colleges are suffering. So hereafter we may stop increasing the number of schools and colleges and concentrate upon improving them and equipping them on modern scale. High schools have sprung up in every hobli headquarters and I have seen in some only one teacher taking up all the classes. The quality also is so bad that we cannot encourage hereafter the starting of such schools so far as education is concerned.

Now, Sir, of the other things for which the State is spending money, one is —it is a very healthy sign—for prohibition. For prohibition, the State has sacrificed a good deal of income. Even on this point, after having seen what prohibition is and how far it has worked within these two years, we have to see whether it must be extended to other Districts or whether we have to adopt a slow policy and see that it is very efficiently and successfully worked out in the areas where we have introduced prohibition. I wholeheartedly agree with the people who say that we have not been properly working out this scheme. It is true that illicit distillation has become a common affair in every house in the villages. Even the police cannot check this properly because, when the police take a case to the court of a Magistrate the punishment would be very light. It may be a fine of five or ten rupees and the accused will be let go. The money the people get from illicit distillation would be so high that the person so fined will not find it difficult to pay the fine of five or ten rupees or even hundred rupees, or even to undergo imprisonment for one or two months. So, if the Government are really anxious to carry out this prohibition policy successfully, they must see that heavy punishments are given to the culprits; otherwise, there is no meaning in carrying out this prohibition policy and suffering loss of income and seeing that drinking is not stopped. Prohibition must continue. I do say that prohibition is to be encouraged and continued. We have seen that a number of labour population has stopped drinking and they are materially benefited. It is a very beneficial measure and it must be continued.

Next, Sir, Janab Imam was saying that we have a heavy burden of taxation, not only the Centre but also here we have got our own taxation measures and the burden is heavy. He also suggested that this indirect system of taxation is not good and he welcomed direct taxation. It is a well-accepted principle not only in India but in advanced countries also that this indirect taxation is the best kind of taxation and there is no meaning in advocating nowadays direct taxation.

[*At this stage (10-45 a m.) Mr. Chairman Sri. A.G. Bandi Gowda occupied the Chair.*]

I do not know why Janab Imam advocated direct taxation. After all, what the Government have proposed to do is to levy tax on cinemas and on buses. I do not think that any poor man or man in the street will suffer due to this taxation. Government are thinking that the poor should not be burdened and it is only the luxurious who could afford to have the burden that must be taxed.

This year we cannot realise the same amount from the sales-tax. We derived to the tune of one crore last time but this year it has gone down. If Janab Imam wants any amenities, he criticises Government saying that they have not given this facility or that facility. But he does not want a taxation measure which does not affect the poor. He was saying that due to the increase in buses all comforts and amenities are lost. Even some of our friends including Sri T. Subramanya, also said yesterday that on account of increase in the number of buses, the road conditions are very bad. But I submit one important factor, namely, that no overloaded cases are coming up because a number of buses are plying and for every 15 minutes there will be a bus. On the other hand the income has increased, due to bus permits, licence cess, road cess. This year it has come to Rs. 32 lakhs whereas last year it was only Rs. 15 lakhs. So, it has increased the revenue by nearly 20 lakhs and that is not a small item. The increased income from the buses may be utilised or set apart for the improvement and repairs of the roads. Members who will be frequently travelling in the roads have complained that the conditions of roads are very bad. In fact some of the main roads between Harihar and Bangalore, I wish, were tarred. I wish that the Government take steps to see that these important roads are tarred or even cemented, never mind some more expenditure in this behalf.

With regard to the nationalisation of these buses I would respectfully submit that we are not getting the full income It is a sad thing that a lot of corruption is there and drivers and conductors are making money. It is very necessary that Government should stop this. The buses also are getting deteriorated. It is already more than two years that nationalisation was introduced. I am sure that within two or three years the buses may be condemned out-right and we may not get any income from them at all. It is wise therefore that we sell these buses, not to capitalists; that should never be encouraged, but to people from whom we have snatched away the lines. If this is done, there is every likelihood of getting back much more than what we have invested. If we do not take sufficient care to run it efficiently and if in our enthusiasm and ideology, we continue the system of nationalisation, I am afraid the State is liable to suffer a very heavy loss and I hope that Government will take early steps to see that this nationalisation is stopped now alone.

The Hon'ble Minister Sri T. Mariappa is very enthusiastic with regard to the Rural Development Scheme. In fact we are spending lakhs of rupees in this behalf and this year they have provided very heavy sum, nearly Rs. 54 lakhs. I may say the scheme is really very good. With the best of intentions the Government have launched the scheme and they are bent upon seeing that the scheme works satisfactorily. I am glad the Hon'ble Minister who is responsible for this has got abundant enthusiasm and really he wants to see that this system works to result in great benefit to the country. But it is unfortunate that what we have been spending on rural development is not bringing the same benefit that we expected. Perhaps, if you give more money and more powers to the Committees they can do more work. Somehow or other this rural development is becoming a failure and I will not feel sorry if the Government do not spend any money for this and put an end to the scheme.

With regard to food and cloth, we are certainly in a very precarious condition. Everywhere there is a cry for food and cloth and it is that

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cry, that the Government has got to satisfy. They have to satisfy the people with regard to food and cloth. Because for one thing every where people say that this Government has not functioned properly in respect of food. Rationing and control should go. There is at least one redeeming thing that is, the policy of subsidy, spending money over food control, has gone to some extent and I am sure it will completely go. We need not spend any money from the Exchequer for the purpose of satisfying a few people in the towns and cities who, as has already been observed, mainly depend on the spoon-feeding by Government. Service at cost has been introduced. I am glad that there will be no more of spending Government money on this item. And even with regard to controls Sir, during the last session we had the food bebate and I am sure the Hon'ble Home Minister still remembers that he assured us that the restriction on the internal movement would be taken away at least to some extent. At present Sir, even the taking of 10 seers of grain from place to place for the purpose of milling or hulling involves great risk and the person carrying may be caught by a merciless policeman and taken to a court.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Not for carrying 10 seers.

Sri G. VEERAPPA.—I submit in rationed areas. But I must draw attention to what is obtaining in the neighbouring State of Madras. There is no restriction on internal movement. People are happy there. In the same way I suggest to our Food Minister that we can have some sort of concession here also. Within the State of Mysore any man can carry with him foodgrains from place to place and that need not be penalised. On the other hand it would be very helpful because people, when they go from village to village, may take some 50 or 80 seers of foodgrains for the purpose of milling or hulling. They should not be harrassed. I know at present there are a number of cases before the courts and not only will it result in heavy fine and imprisonment, it will also involve the confiscation and forfeiture of the produce. Such hardships to the common villager should be immediately stopped. I remember the Hon'ble Food Minister also gave an assurance that such restriction on internal movement would be removed. It is high time that the Government took prompt action on this matter to escape public criticism and it will amply satisfy the people in the rural parts. I am one of those who believe that the controls should go and I have pleaded for it during the last session also. Such a convenience exists in Madras and I request that the Government of this State may also immediately order the removal of restrictions so far as the internal movement is concerned.

Another thing Sir, is that I find that no provision is made in the Budget for the Seva Dal Movement. It is my experience that there are a large number of disciplined youths in the country. If there is no proper national organisation such as Seva Dal, the attention of the youth will be diverted into reactionery and communal movements like the R.S.S which is not in the best interests of the country because they are anti-national movements. To divert the attention of the youth from such anti-national activities, it is very necessary to absorb them into organisations like the Seva Dal by developing them to suitable proportions. Last year some amount was allotted for Seva Dal. But this year Sir, I do not know why there is no provision for Seva Dal. In my humble opinion Sir, organisations like Seva Dal are very essential and useful adjuncts to the national existence and any amount of money spent on them will bring forth good results and the country will have disciplined young men.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I may tell my Hon'ble friend Sir, that there is provision for Seva Dal though it is not specifically noted as such. The Budget contains provision for Seva Dal.

Sri G. VEERAPPA.—I am glad Sir, that the Hon'ble Finance Minister

assures that the Budget contains provision for Seva Dal and I am satisfied with it.

Another point I wish to mention with regret is, that while so many generous people have given donations for various charitable purposes, such institutions are not brought into being. If I may say so, in Davangere a number of people have deposited in Government lakhs of rupees for establishing an intermediate college, hospitals, an engineering college and so many other institutions. I understand that it is nearly four years since moneys have been deposited with the Government but I am sorry that there is no provision made in the budget for the construction of these buildings even during the coming year. I must bring it to the notice of the Government that this policy of Government will not encourage philonthropic persons to come forward with donations for the establishment of educational and charitable institutions. When large amounts of money are forthcoming from the public, I think the Government should take advantage of the offer and try to bring such institutions into existence at the earliest possible date. I only request that the Government might even now make some provision for construction of the required buildings in order to enable those institutions to function very early.

Well Sir, at a time when there is a deficit in production, deficit in industrial production however much Government are putting their best efforts, it is really very encouraging to see that the Mysore Government are doing their very best in establishing and encouraging industries in the State. And I say that with a certain amount of pride. Very important industries have been established in the State and Government are taking keen interest in the matter. It is in no small measure due also to the farsighted vision and imagination of the previous Dewans and the previous Governments who have taken great pains to see that industries including cottage industries thrive in Mysore.

This by itself will not be enough Sir, because we find deficit in all directions. There is great need for improving the finances of the State. I think Sir, that this question of deficit may successfully be solved by expanding our boundaries and bringing into existence a large State, call it the Karnataka province or Mysore Province. I am sure Sir, that it will solve so many problems. An expanded State of Mysore, call it by any name, will be fully self-sufficient in many respects and the resources of the State will automatically increase. In respect of Food for which there is so much deficiency, we need not have to depend upon any other State or any other Government to give us food. It will be a self-contented province if only we try to expand our boundaries. Well Sir, I would like to mention in this connection that the Central Government have been considering the question of annexing Coorg to the Judicial jurisdiction of Mysore. Similarly if the boundaries of the State are enlarged and other parts are incorporated into the State, the resources of the State will naturally be increased and we will have plenty of important raw materials also.

Sri M. N. JOIS.—You want budget provision for that?

Sri G. VEERAPPA.—Because we are observing so many huge deficits in food and raw materials, I referred to this aspect and I believe that the State of Karnataka will have abundant raw materials for our important industries and we will also be self-sufficient in respect of food. It will be a self-contented province.

Sri M. N. JOIS.—If we make an effort and conquer Burma, food deficits will be wiped out.

Sri G. VEERAPPA.—Sir, I am closing in a minute. I am sure my Hon'ble friends will agree that the question of the formation of Karnataka must receive some serious attention at least now.

And lastly Sir, before I close, I must say that the cost of living throughout the State has increased and is increasing. There is a cry from the lower officials, those of the non-gazetted cadre, for increase of dearness allowance. I am sure that their request is very reasonable. They cannot make both ends meet, especially the schoolmasters, and some of the poor officials who if we do

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not give some redress earlier, will be compelled to take to objectionable methods, because they must perforce live. Otherwise they cannot make both ends meet. So I request that the Government may be pleased to consider the question of increasing the Dearness Allowance to the non-gazetted officers, and I thank the Chair for having given an opportunity to me.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN (Chikmagalur *cum* Shimoga—Muslim)—Sir, in presenting his Budget, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has shown a lot of political sagacity, faresighted vision and practical statesmanship. I say so because while going through the Budget Estimates for the year 1951-52, I find that he has really taken pains to convince us what was the state of affairs previously and the state of affairs now and he has tried to show what is it that this Government have been able to achieve during all these two or three years and what is it that they propose to do in the coming year. I invite reference to some of the statements which he has made in the speech which he delivered in presenting the Budget, the other day in this House. At one place he said that the days of revenue surpluses are gone, at any rate for a good time to come. At another place he said that with the dawn of freedom and the passing of power to the people, there has naturally been a phenominal demand for increased expenditure for social services. There is another statement he has made on the floor of this House in his budget speech. It is this, "Government would have liked to follow a policy of consolidation in preference to fresh commitments."

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Please read the next sentence.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—I shall confine myself to that. I have selected so much and not more.

I come to page 6 of the Budget Memorandum for the year 1951-52, where there is a statement of expenditure on the nation building departments. It is a matter for congratulation and it is a matter for pride that the education allotment is to the extent of about Rs. 3,27,51,000. When we compare the figure for the year 1946-47 and compare it to those of the succeeding years, we find that this figure is really commendable. The Government, of course, have been providing more and more and have done so this year also. For Agriculture there is provision of about Rs. 60 lakhs which is eight times more than what it was in the year 1946; so also for the Veterinary Department and so on. But what I wish to point out is this. We have been providing more and more, particularly for these nation building departments. We have been opening new schools, we have been opening new Colleges, we have been opening new Occupational Institutes. They get started and as the years pass on, as the Hon'ble Finance Minister himself said, there must be scope for more and more provision for their expansion. These departments go on expanding. Without an elastic source of revenue I wonder how the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is going to provide for these departments. For example, if it is Rs. 3½ crores now for Education after two or three years, the same department might require Rs. 5 crores. But your source of revenue is inelastic. All the important sources of revenue have been taken away by the Centre. How are you going to provide for these nation building departments after two or three years? It may be that you may unburden yourselves of your responsibilities in the years to come or you yourselves may continue, but how are you going to maintain that position? If the source of revenue is inelastic, are you not creating difficulties for any Government that may succeed you? That is one point to be considered. While I sincerely congratulate you for the efforts you have been making in that direction, what is it that you are going to do for making the source of revenue elastic so that you may provide more and more for these departments? So also with regard to medical institutions; so also the Department of Agriculture; the Veterinary Department.

Take for example the Department of Agriculture. You are making demonstrations and experiments; but are all these experiments and demonstrations of any use to the raiyats? When you are really making all these experiments, the raiyat could at best see these things done by you and not take the benefit of your advice as he is economically zero. You can have co-operative farming but all that is of no use unless he is shown a way for doing these things. You are not going to have that co-operative farming that is in vogue in America and other western countries. You have got all these tractors, bull-dozers: you have been spending large sums of money but how is the raiyat to benefit therefrom? Your expenditure has increased by eight times more than what it was in 1946, but ultimately what is going to happen to your agricultural schemes? No doubt they are the best schemes. You have done your very best. Not for a moment I shall challenge your sincerity. You have done it with the sincerest of motives and with the best of intentions for the sake of the raiyats, but how are they to benefit by that? In the Agricultural Department the expenditure has increased by any number of times. There are sheep farms, poultry farms, duck farming and so on. All these you have got. You have been spending large sums of money over them but all these years you have not been able to show how the raiyats have been benefited by them. For example, if you give half a dozen sheep to a private person or a sheep merchant who knows how to breed them he could not only increase their number to 100 but could also find a higher value. (Voice: Demonstration). The object is to improve the quality. How are you going to help him in that direction? All these years what is it you have been doing? You have been spending money, no doubt convincing people that if it is done in a particular way, there will be improvement. (Voice: Ideas) Production of ideas is all right, but where is the money for that?.

Now I come to Land Revenue. Land revenue seems to have been stationary all these years, Rs. 1,40,00,000. From the very beginning to the end we see that the figure is always stationary. In spite of all that the Government have done by way of improved cultivation or by bringing more fallow lands under cultivation and after having spent so much for irrigation, the income from the land revenue source seems to be at a stand-still.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—The raiyats have been taxed to the very bone.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—My point is this. Do not tax the raiyats. For example, to-day there are about 5 lakhs of acres of land that are being cultivated and assessed and the land revenue is so much. To-morrow when about 1,000 acres are added to that, should there not be a corresponding increase in the land revenue? That is my point. Why does it not show any increase in land revenue? Why is it that we are not able to collect more revenue although there is so much increase in the acreage? Is it due to the fact that there is leakage of revenue? We have got to find out whether this is due to any leakage or due to other causes or would it not be better to make this suggestion namely, you must take up a resettlement taluk or you have a basic tax. The other day in the course of discussions on Bills in this House I remember one point was stressed. When land tax is levied, it is better it is graded according to the kind of crops grown rather than on a uniform scale; the land revenue could be increased that way. That is one suggestion I would make. (Sri M. Govinda Reddy: Is it practicable?) Yes, it is better than new taxes.

With regard to industrial concerns, I have some observations to make. So far as the income or the profit side of our industries is concerned, there is not much we have got to say, because on this score no compliment is due to you. The State of Mysore has, of course, been a model State so far as its development of industries is concerned; it has done very well, but we are not doing business so that we may think only of profit. Start some industry, encourage that industry; let

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the people take it up at some stage when it begins to yield some profit, except in the case of some national industries which the Government have got to keep in their hands, let all other industries be handed over to private management. I remember Hon'ble Sri Chengalaraya Reddy once stated in the course of his public speech that some of the industries could be handed over to private enterprises. It is better that some of the industries of our State are handed over to private individuals, at a stage when they make some profit. There was some proposal for the Government to start hotels and make money. Why not start a beedy factory? The Government is not meant for making profits but for profiting and helping the people. The Government have got to take the initiative in helping the people. Government are not a business concern. They must look to the welfare of the people.

The Iron and Steel Industries have yielded a good income of 10 to 15 lakhs last year. But the other Industries have not paid us at all. Now the Finance Minister has thought of the Fertilizer and the High tension insulator scheme for which 30 and 20 lakhs have been provided respectively. The Finance Minister stated that Government are not anxious to make any fresh commitments. But this is a fresh commitment. This could be avoided. You can as well make use of these 20 and 30 lakhs for other purposes or just keep the schemes by.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—This is a capital programme. It has nothing to do with the Revenue Budget.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—Government could have avoided this. It is a borrowed fund. We could have limited our expenditure to such items as would yield returns. I would rather like that schemes like the Fertilizers, High tension insulators, etc., are completely given up.

Then coming to the Central scales for the integrated departments, at the time when certain departments were integrated, an assurance was given to all the officials that their scales of pay would be on a par with those officials of the Government of India. Those officials would naturally stand to be benefited by such an arrangement. But what happens is our own people will not benefit and they are not less inferior in quality and work. They cannot get the same benefits for themselves. I wish Government will bear this in mind. At the time when they made a recommendation to that effect, they should have made suitable recommendations regarding the emoluments of our own officials here, so that their scales of pay also will have been brought on a par with those obtaining in the Government of India or as a last resort at least more dearness allowances may be given to them. I find that of late there is a tendency to deal with the services in the State in a manner which invites public criticism. For example, the question of difference of age at a time when some officers are at the fag end of their service, having known that when those officers entered services, the previous Government in office had verified their dates of birth and recognised their age as authenticated. They know that at a particular age a certain officer was admitted to service and that had a finality about it. But it is surprising that this question is taken up at the fag end of the career of some officers. At this rate what would happen? At one end you do not know how things would shape and at the other end you do not know where this will land you. There may be some charges, allegations of all kinds against some of these officers because of certain things done years ago. Is it necessary for this Government to pursue them now? The services require a very gentle touch and treatment because our administrative officers are the steel frame of our services and they have done excellent work. The efficiency of our administrative officers has never been questioned even by the Government of India. On the other hand the Government of India had very good observations to make about our services. It will not be a happy augury to rake up such questions at this stage of their service.

Regarding the Sales Tax, it is ascertained that only a portion of the proceeds will come to us while a portion will go to the Government of India.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Honourable Member has got only seven minutes more at his disposal.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—With regard to the Sales Tax, I was saying that a portion of it goes to the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—No. Nothing goes to the Centre.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—I understand that of late Sales Tax has been levied on mutton merchants.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Not of late.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—Even without going into the accounts, they have been assessed for tax.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—They were asked to produce accounts. But they did not do so.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—Most of them are illiterate persons and cannot maintain accounts. And simply because they have no proper accounts, should they be assessed like this, creating so much hardship? In the Civil Station, each mutton merchant is taxed to the extent of 300 to 400 rupees for the whole year. It is very wrong. We shall consider this at the time of cut motions.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker entered and took the Chair).

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು (ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ 1951-52ರ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 37 ಲಕ್ಷ 54 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖೋತಾ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸರಿತೂಗಿಸುವಾಗ 18 ಲಕ್ಷ 42 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೆರಡೂ ಸೇರಿ 68 ಲಕ್ಷ 42 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಖೋತಾ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಂತೆ ನಾವು ಅಹಾರದ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆ 72 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ಹತ್ತಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ 345 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂದು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ 345 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಬರುವುದು. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯು ಇದೇ ತರಹ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅದು ಖೋತಾ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು 10 ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker permits me, I do not want to enter into the debate now at this stage, but this is a statement which I cannot let go without questioning at this moment. He does not take into account what we will get by the divisible pool of the various taxes between the Centre and ourselves, at the end of the tenth year or earlier if we choose. If in that sharing of divisible pool we will get more than what we are getting by the tapering off process we can have it. If tomorrow by the divisible pool our share exceeds Rs. 345 lakhs, we can have it. If at the end of five years by a process of tapering or again by a process of calculation and computation our share in the divisible pool is more, we can have it. And at the end of the tenth year we will be on the same pattern of other States and not less. For God's sake disabuse it from your mind.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಇನ್ನಾವ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯೂ ಬರದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಬೇರೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sharing of income-tax, sharing of so many other sources.

Sri. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—My point is, that the revenue we get by divisible pool does not rise to the extent of Rs. 345 lakhs, there will be a deficit of Rs. 5 crores at the end of ten years.

ಅದು ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಗಲೀ, ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಾನು ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆಡಳಿತದ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಬಾಬು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 1929-30ರಲ್ಲಿ 170 ಲಕ್ಷ 27 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇತ್ತು. 10 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಂದರೆ 1939-40 ರಲ್ಲಿ 189 ಲಕ್ಷ 30 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಇವತ್ತು, 618 ಲಕ್ಷ 75 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ miscellaneous ಮತ್ತು labour ಇಲಾಖೆ

(SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.)

ಯದು ಎಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 6¾ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಖರ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚ. 1929-30 ರಲ್ಲಿ 9 ಲಕ್ಷ 17 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ 32 ಲಕ್ಷ 4 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಈ ವರ್ಷ 40 ಲಕ್ಷ 52 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಈ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ 8 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 962 ಲಕ್ಷ 72 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 6¾ ಯಿಂದ 7 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕೇವಲ ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. "Every possible effort is being made for retrenchment" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the chair). ಆದರೆ ಆ ರಿಟ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗಂತೂ ಬಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ದೇಶದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಸರಮಾಡಲು ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟು ಎಂದಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತದಿಂದ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿದೆ; ನಿಮ್ಮ ನೀತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ, ಇದರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೇಗೆ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬಿವೇ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಅಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಸಂತೋಷದ ವಿಷಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಹೇಗೋ ಮಾಡಿ, ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ತುಂಬ ಕೃತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು (Hear! Hear!) ಮುಂದಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯ ಏನು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗಮನಿಸಿರಿ. (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗು!) ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣ ಖೋತಾಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನೂ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು, ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು; ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬೇಕು, ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಲಿ; ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತೆಗೆಯಲಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಬೇಡವೆನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಮೊದಲು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಬಾಬು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 91 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಏಕೆ? ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿ, ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯನ್ನು, ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮೊದಲದ್ದಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಷೇಮ, ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಸಚಿವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಣ ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, 91 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಡೋಣ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗಂತೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವೆಂದೆನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಡಕಾಯಿತರು ಕಾರು, ಜೀಪುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ದು ಗುಂಡು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ 2-3 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸದೆ ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಏಕ್‌ದಂ ಒಂದೇ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ತರಹ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆಸುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಏನುಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ದುಷ್ಟ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, this is only with regard to a few border incidents. This may not be generalised.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I have got facts to show that there is no safety for the poor and the innocent.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮೂರು ಖೂನಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಖೂನಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಗಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಭಯ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಮೈಸೂರು-ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವಾಗ 25 ಜನ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಸ್ಸು ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ 75 ಜನರನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು; ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡರೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯವಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ?

ಅಷ್ಟೇಕೆ ಯಾವ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿ. ಡ್ರೈವರು ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಲಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ over-load ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ; ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವನ ಕೈಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹಾಕಿ ಡ್ರೈವರುಗಳು ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾನೇನೂ ಕೇವಲ ಅಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವೇನೋ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂತ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಪಡುವ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ನಾನೇ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಖಂಡಿತ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಡ!

ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಫಲ ಏನು! ಅದರ ಫಲ ಜನರಿಗೆ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವಿದನ್ನು ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ. 308 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹೋದಸಾರಿ 280 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷ! ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹಣದಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. 308 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, 20–30 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನರನ್ನು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಓದಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 308 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಭುಜ ತಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದೇಹವನ್ನು ದಂಡಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೊಂದು ಸುಲಭೋಪಾಯದ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಿಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಲಭ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆಹೋದರೆ ಕೊನೆಗೆ "ಉಳುವವನದೇ ಭೂಮಿ, ಕಟ್ಟಿದವನದೇ ಮನೆ" ಎಂದು ಕೂಗತೊಡಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವರೇ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದವನಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೋ, ಗಾರೆಯವರು, ಬಡಗಿಯವರು, ಸುಣ್ಣದವರು—ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಅದೇ ಅವರ ಕೂಗು. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾನೀತಿ ಅತಿ ಜರೂರಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ತಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಯೇನು? ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಘಂಟೆಗಟ್ಲೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ನೆರವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಗರ ಮೇಲೆ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಇರಬೇಕಾದ್ದು. ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು, ಲೆಕ್ಚರರುಗಳು, ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರೂ ಸಹ ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಕಂಡರೆ ಹೆದರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಮಾತಾಡಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಮೀಡಿಯಟ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಾಗಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ! ಇದು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಪ್ಪುದಾರಿ ಹಿಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಸತ್ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಯಸ್ಕರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು!! ಇದರಿಂದ ಖಂಡಿತ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು.—ನಾನದನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುದುಕರನ್ನೂ, ವಯಸ್ಕರನ್ನೂ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರನ್ನಾಗಿಮಾಡುವ ಬದಲು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೊಂದೇ ಕಾರಣವಲ್ಲ. Technical ಆಗಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪವಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು non-statutory ಯಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವೇನೂ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನೋ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿ, ಇದೇ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಆಹಾರದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಘಂಟೆಗಟ್ಲೆಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ!!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಹೌದು. ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟು ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಈಗೇನು ನೀವು grow more food ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—Question, question!!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—'Question' ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 8 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಬಾಕಿ ಇತರೇ ಖರ್ಚು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 11½ ಕೋಟಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿಯೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 14 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್‌ಗಳ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಇದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. You are free to go anywhere in the country and see. I am not totally condemning it. Your approach is not correct. That is my view.

ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ತೆಗೆಯಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ grow more food ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು. ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ ಆಗಿದೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ತಪ್ಪು. ಈಗ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಆಹಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆಹಾರದ ಅಭಾವವಿದ್ದರೆ ಜನರು ಸಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ನೀವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.)

ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ 1,86,000 ಟನ್ ದವಸ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, 96,000 ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂತು. ಅಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಧಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂದಂತಾಯಿತು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಜನರು ಯಾರೂ ಸತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—1,68,000 ಟನ್ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, 96,000 ಟನ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಆಗಲಿ. ಅಂತೂ ನೀವು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡಿದಷ್ಟು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಧ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂತು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬರದೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಜನರು ಸಂತೃಪ್ತರಾಗಿ ತಿಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ನೀವು ಕೊಡುವ 9 ಔನ್ಸ್ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಲಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಹಾರದಿಂದಲೇ ನಾವಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬುದು ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ತೆಗೆದರೆ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಈಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವವರೂ ಯಾರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

ಧಾನ್ಯಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ನೀವೇನೋ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾತಿನ ಚಾಕಚಕ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುವುದು ಮಹಾಪರಾಧ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—ನಾವು ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತ ಮರೆಮಾಚುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸದಾ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ನೀವು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವಿರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ರಾತ್ರಿ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಮನೆಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಹೆಂಗಸರನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ದಬ್ಬಿ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರೂ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದರು; ನಾನು ಹೋಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ನೀವೇ ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿ; ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ಖುದ್ದು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವರದಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ನಾಳೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ವಿರೋಧ ಬರಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ನೋಡುವಂತೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನವಿತ್ತೆ. ಅವರು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿನೋಡಿ. ಆ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅಷ್ಟು ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಯದ ಕೊಲೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳದೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಜಾಸರ್ಕಾರ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಮಾಡದೇಯಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವಿವೆ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಮೇಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಏನು ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕವಿತ್ತು? ಬೀದಿಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಸ್ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಜನರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಹೀಗೆಮಾಡುವುದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕುದಲ್ಲ. ಕಮೀಷನನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾಯಕಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡದೆ ಇರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಾರಿ ನಾಳೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ನಾಳಿದ್ದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಷಣವಲ್ಲ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ನಾನು ಆಗಲೇ ಸೂಚನೆಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ 371ನೆಯ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು. ಈ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಬರಬೇಕು, ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಘಂಟಾಘೋಷವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗರಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಾಗ್ದಾನಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಬಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸುವುದು ಅವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲೂ ನಾನು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆ ಆಖೈರಾದಮೇಲಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಡಿ. ತಮ್ಮ ವಾಗ್ದಾನ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸಲಿ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ವಾಗ್ದಾನ' ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು, ಯಾರಿಗೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದು ನೋಡಿ, ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು "ನಾನು ವಿನಾಯತಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಅವರು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಭರವಸೆಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ" ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವೆಂಬುದೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೇಯಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಂತೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಘನತೆ ಗೌರವಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಂದುಕ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಇದು ತಪ್ಪು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರರು.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ, Centralisation ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಷ್ಟೇ: ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, (ನಗು!) ಎಂದರೆ, ಭಾರತ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಬಹುದೋ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ದಯೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆಮಾಡಿ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೊಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಬೇಜಾರಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಸಾದ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು

ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದು ಜಾಣ್ಮೆ. ಇದ್ದುದನ್ನೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವುದು ಯಾವ ಜಾಣ್ಮೆ! ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎನ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು (ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯಮಿತ್ರರು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಟೀಕೆಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 37 ಲಕ್ಷದ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖೋತಾ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ 34 ಕೋಟಿ 44 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆದಾಯ, 44 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖೋತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ; ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಕೋಟಿ 60 ಲಕ್ಷ ವರಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 95 ಲಕ್ಷ ಖೋತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ; ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 61 ಕೋಟಿ 26 ಸಾವಿರ ವರಮಾನವಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖೋತಾ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ; ಮದರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ 67 ಲಕ್ಷ ಖೋತಾ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ; ಬೀಹಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 6 ಕೋಟಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ 16 ಲಕ್ಷ ಖೋತಾ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಖೋತಾ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚನ್ನಬೈರೇಗೌಡರು.—ಪಾಕೀಸ್ತಾನದ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎನ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು.—ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ಮಾತು. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಎಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು; ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹೋಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎನ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು.—ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಖೋತಾ ಇರುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಖೋತಾ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಹಾಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಖರ್ಚಿಗೂ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಸರಿತೂಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಜನರಲ್ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ವಿಚಾರ. ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದವರೆಗೂ ಪುರಸತ್ತೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರು ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪುಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಅವರ ಅಹವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದು, ಸ್ಟೇಆರ್ಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಚಾರ ಶಾಸನಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನೀತಿ ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆದಾಯ ಹೋಯಿತು, ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಮಾತನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಪಾಲಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಖಚಿತವಾದ ನೀತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ! ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ನಿದರ್ಶನವೂ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವರು ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತವೂ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತವೂ ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಾಗ ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದವು ಆದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ ಕಷ್ಟ ತಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷಂಪ್ರತಿ ಎರಡೆರಡು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇದನ್ನು 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಈಗ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಲಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಾವು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೀತಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಹುಕಾರರಿಗೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಅಬ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾವೀಗ ಈ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯಬಾರದೆಂದು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನೀತಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಖಂಡಿತ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಾದರೋ ಅವರು ಅವರ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ. ಆದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಈಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ನೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂಥಾ ಹಣವಂತರಿಗೆ, ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳದೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಜನರು ಒಪ್ಪಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪದೇ ಇರಲಿ ಅದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇಮಕರವಾದುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಖಂಡಿತ ನಡೆಸಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿಯೇ ತಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಮಾಡದೆ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೂ ಖಂಡಿತ ಗೌರವ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಭರವಸೆಗೆ ತಾವು ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಚ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು).

ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳೊಡನೆ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಯಾರಮೇಲೂ ಅಪಾದನೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಸತ್ಯದ ಆಧಾರದಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತಿರತಕ್ಕವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ತಾವು ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಬುಲ್‌ಡೋಜರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸತಕ್ಕ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೀತಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು ಮುರಿದುಬಿದ್ದಿವೆ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದೆರಡನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಅಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ್ಯಾರೆಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬನ್ನಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿಸಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಅಂತೂ ಇದರ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀಜದ ಕಾಳನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಲಾರಿಗಳು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಡೀಸಲ್ ಆಯಿಲ್ ಇವು ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಮದರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉಳಲು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಹಾಲಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಜನರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಾಲಹರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. . . .

Sri M. N. JOIS (Mysore District—General).—Unless the Hon'ble Member is prepared to substantiate what he alleges, we are not able to follow him and if he wants us to follow his allegations I think he should substantiate it because it is a matter of very serious nature. The Mysore bulldozer and tractor to go to the Madras Province and carry on the operations there means a very serious charge.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಚ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು.—ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mandya District — General).— The Hon'ble Member has made very sweeping allegations. If these allegations are allowed to remain, the Government should be enabled to meet them by citing instances. If the Hon'ble Member can substantiate by citing instances it would be better, or else the public will form very bad impression and the prestige of this House also would suffer.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Member is prepared to substantiate these allegations, then alone I think he is entitled to even refer to them. But if he is not prepared to substantiate them, I think it is unfair to make such general allegations.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Moreover, tractors are allotted usually by a Committee composed of the Deputy Commissioner, the Chairman of the District Development Committee and the President of the District Board.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member may quote instances to substantiate his allegations.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—He says that tractors or bulldozers whichever they are, were used outside the District in the Madras Province and that diesel oil also was sent out of the District.

Sri S. RANGA RAO (Chitaldrug District—General).—During the course of the budget debate I think a member cannot be cross-examined like this. He is not bound to give out details.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Kolar District—General)—If the tractor has to go to that village, it has to pass through a portion in the Madras Province.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ಬಂಡೀಗೌಡರು (ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರವೇನೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದೇನೂ ಅಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಚ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು.—ಅಮೃತಮಹಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಉತ್ತಮ ತರಗತಿಯ ಭೂಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗೋಮಾಳಕ್ಕೆಂದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ದನಗಳ ಪೋಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಕಡೆ ಆ ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಖಾಯಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತೇ

ವೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಪದವೀಧರರು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಂಡು 'ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗದೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹಂಚತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನೀತಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ವರ್ಷಾನುಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ತಿರುಗಾಟಮಾಡಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ 'ಇಲ್ಲಾ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇದರಂತೆಯೇ ನೂಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ನೀತಿ ಸಹ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನೂಲು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡ 75ರಷ್ಟು ನೂಲನ್ನು ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ 25 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗೀಯವರ ಮೂಲಕವು ಹಂಚಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ತಾವೇನೋ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ; ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟು ಇದು ಹೊರಗಡೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಟೆ 'ಸ್ಟೈಲ್' ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗಿದ್ದರ ನೂಲು ಹೇಗೋ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗಿ ಧರ್ಮಾವರ, ಕಾಂಜೀವರಂ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಬಿಕರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವುಗಳ್ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನೂಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೈಲ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನೂಲನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾರಾಟಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ 5-6 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ 20 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಹಾಲಿ ನೇಯತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ನೂಲನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಆ ನೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ ಇಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ತಾವು ವೇಸ್ಟೇಜಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಮಗೇಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ನೇಯ್ದುಕೊಡಬಾರದು? ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ಉದಾಸೀನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ತಾವೇಕೆ ನೂಲನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್'ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು? ಯಾರು ಬಟ್ಟೆಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಲು ನೂಲನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೂಲು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು, ಬಟ್ಟೆಕೊಡದೆ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನೇಯ್ಗೆಯವರಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಖಂಡಿತ ನೂಲು ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವೀಗ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನೀತಿ ಖಂಡಿತ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ತಮಗೊಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ತಾವೇನು ಶೇಕಡ 25ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಸಾಹುಕಾರರ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಹಂಚುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಜನರ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕಸಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಚಿಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಾ. ತಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಆ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನೂಲಿನ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅರ್ಧ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಮೂಲಕ ನೂಲನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ವಯಸ್ಕರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರೇ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಹುಡುಗರಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದೇನೋ ಸರಿ. ಆದರೆ ವಯಸ್ಕರಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಲು ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣ ವ್ಯಯಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಕೆರೆ ವಗೈರೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲ. ವಯಸ್ಸಾದವರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಅಕ್ಷರ ಬಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಆಗಲಾರದು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಮಗಿರಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಣ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಜಾಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದೂಕೂಡ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ದೇಶಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸೇವಾದಳ ಮುಂತಾದುವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತರ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಚ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇನೋ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಸೇವಾದಳ ಮುಂತಾದುವಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು, ಬಿಟ್ಟರೂ ಬಿಡಬಹುದು. ಸ್ಕೌಟುಗಳು ಏನೂ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಯಾರಾದರೂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಓಡಾಡುವುದು, ರಾತ್ರಿ ವಿನೋದವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆಯುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರೋ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಜ್ಜ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಮನೆ ಅಥವ ಅಜ್ಜಹಾಕಿದ ಮರ ಎಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಣು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ರೋಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು. ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಅಸಹ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಡೆ ದಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸ್ಸು ನಿಂತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಚ ದೂರ ನೂಕಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಕಾದ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗುವ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಡ್ರೈವರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಖಾಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಕೆಲವು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಿಮಿಯಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಲ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು.)

ಬಾಕಿ ಯಾವ ಮೋಟಾರುಗಳೂ ಬರದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಎಂದು ನಿವೇದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾದವರು ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆ ಮೂರು ಗಂಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪುನಃ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮಾಮೂಲಿನಂತೆ ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಸಭೆ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು).

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಈ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮುವ್ವತ್ತನೆ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಓಟಿಂಗ್ ಆಫ್ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್, ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡು ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಲ ಓಟಿಂಗ್ ಆಫ್ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸಗಳಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಐದು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ 31ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ತಿಂಗಳ ಆಖೈರಿನೊಳಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿರುವ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಪುನಃ ಸೇರಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆ ಕಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾಳೆ 12 ಗಂಟೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕು. ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ 5 ದಿವಸ ಓಟಿಂಗ್ ಆಫ್ ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು 4 ದಿವಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 5 ದಿವಸಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಆಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 5 ದಿವಸಗಳಿರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ; ನಾಳೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಎರಡು ಹೊತ್ತೂ ಸಭೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೇಡ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಜೋಯಿಸರು.—ಮೊದಲು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ, ಅದರಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ಈಗ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ನಾಳೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ನಾಳೆ ಎರಡು ಸಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿರಬೇಕು. ಒಬ್ಬರು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ನಾಳೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವರು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಖೋತಾ ಸೂಚನೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವತ್ತಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ ಖೋತಾ ಸೂಚನೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ. ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚನ್ನಬೈರೇಗೌಡರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಶ್ರೀ ಜೋಯಿಸರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯನವರು (ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ—ನಿಮ್ನ ಪಂಗಡ).—ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ನಾಳೆ ಎರಡು ಹೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾನುವಾರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 12 ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು. ನಾಳೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಬೇಡವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾಳೆ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಸಭೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮುಗಿದು ನಾಳೆ ಎಂಟು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. The House will now adjourn.

The Assembly adjourned at Ten Minutes past Twelve of the Clock to meet again at Eight of the Clock, on Saturday, 24th March 1951.

WD 3189—GPB—500—28-4-51